MAJOR LAIRD,

Of Nebraska, Speaks Pungent Words to Gen. Bragg.

Mai, James Laird, Member of Congress from Nebraska, and one of the most earnest and eloquent advocates of the claims of the soldiers, prepared a ringing speech on the President's veto of the Dependent Pension Bill, which he intended to deliver, but the time was so limited that he was allowed but two minutes. The speech is as follows:

MR. SPEAKER: I would not seek to impose myself upon this delaste for a moment were it not that I feel it my duty to respectfully protest against a certain self-righteons spirit which penetrates and colors the messages of the President of the United States in his vetoes of public and private pension hills. And this pertitions assumption of public virtue is not confined to the Executive, but is found in the utterances of the advocates and defenders of his policy on this floor-and particularly is that censorious quality present in the remarks of the gentleman from Wissenson [Mr. Bragg.] To the gentleman from Wisconsin, allow me to remark, that he is peculiarly unhappy when he characterizes the beneficiaries of this bill

AS VAGADONDS,

and imputes to those who support it no higher motive than the prostitution of their great places to a possible political advantage. I belong, sir, except in mistoriume, to the class be characterizes as vagabonds, and for them, some of whom no doubt were the pillars of his fame, as well as the stay of the imperilled State-for them, as for myself, I desire to resent the imputation upon our common honor, illy concealed under the epithet 'vagubond" in the one instance, and the insinuation of a bought-and-sold vote in the other. For

one I denounce this statement as false. To avoid personal altereations on the subject, I will for myself admit that the gentleman from Wisconsin was not only a good soldier, but the only one in the war-braver than Julius Cesar and only a trifle less magninamous than Agamemnon. The gentleman very properly

ABSORES ALL THE GLORY, all the honor to himself. He is the "chiefest" among three millions, and "the one altogether love-He is, as to the addressments of the war, much in the condition of the cook of the Nancy Brig, as described in the Bad Ballads, after the cook had esten all the officers and crew of that illfated ship. The couplet runs thus:

"Oh. I'm the cook and the Captain bold, And the mair of the Nancy Brig. And the Bo'sen tight and the Midshipmite,

And the crew of the Captain's gig. The position of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Bragg is that the beneficiaries of this bill are vagabonds, and that during the war they were the "dog robbers," "deadbeats" and "camp followers" of the army-generally a pack of sneaks and cowards. How do you know it? The only predicate you furnish for the conclusion is your asser tion, and that of the valiant gentleman from Ohio Mr. Warner , that the beneficiaries of the bill are paupers; that they are poor. I admit that they are poor; but cannot a brave man be poor?

ARE THE POOR ALL COWARDS and the rich all brave? For are not reputed to roll in riches; are you therefore a vagabond now, and were you a coward and a deadbeat in the war?

Let us be logical, and we shall be just! this unfortunate logic, both you and valiant Sancho from Ohio would be reduced to the piteous level of the dog robbers, deadbeats and anexics who are to be the beneficiaries of this bill. But this cannot be true; for does not all the world know that you two, you glorious two, were the Saul and Jonethan of the war? Do not the histories swell and burst with the burden of your fame? Do not your speeches, that give your deeds

to immortality go on forever? You have given your old courades your opinion of them and of yourself. What do you suppose they think of you? What do you suppose those of the Revolution thought of Arnold? What auswer could you make if they asked you now what reward you were to have for betraying them in | person unacquainted with all the facts. The enorthis their dire distress?

By the way, what is your fee? What did you re reive as a retainer to defend this dictator, who declaims to your empty-bellied comrades about patriotism? How brave he is now, and how cowardly they have become since they claim their dues! How changed. A few years ago you led these to buttle; and him, you lashed him, leavening his submissive lump with the leaven of your fan-

BUT WHAT IS YOUR PEE? What Judgeship are you to have? Is your com-

mission made out? Tell us, immortal man, for wint official crown have you sold your manipod and the rights of these, the rank and file, the bedrock of the Nation's honor-her stay in peace and war, the stern, steadfast watchers over her destiny, true as the great star in the North is true, and as free from the mutations of vanity, selfishness or ambition as it; rebuking with their humble devotion all the variableness and turning of those who, under the name of country, worship themselves? Why do you desert them now; they never deserted their country or you? Can you point to a single man of all the beneficiaries of this act that to your knowledge over deserted flag or country? Is there one of the old Iron Brigade, which is to-day your own and your country's pride, who will be benefited by this bill, that you will permit to be called a sneak and a coward? Not one. And yet I remember a day at North Anna, when a brigade in

YOUR THON BRIGADE DECLINED, and not only held it, but beat the rebel devils gade. And knowing these men as I knew them, on all the fields from Yorktown to Appointatox, I resent the totalt you put upon the very men you commanded, and who justly won the name of the Iron Brigade: I resent it in the name of the 50,000 veterans of Nebraska-in the name of the Grand Army of the Republic everywhere. I resent it, not only in the mane of the million survivors of the war, but also in the name of the half a million of dead gathered in the cemeteries of the Nation, where upon the miles of headstones I read the efutation of this outrageous slander. But these men are poor, ah, yes, poor in the wealth which the Assessor sees, the tax gatherer takes, or that goes to satisfy the Sheriff's writ-

But they are rich with another wealth-the wealth of the memory of deeds done, a Nation saved; of men made free a flag washed with block, a Republic of jarring States welded to a unit in the red heat of war by the gigantic blows of battle. Poor yes; for while others, deaf to the loud call to arms, plowed the field, sowed the grain and GATHLEED THE GOLDEN HARVEST,

fattening upon the bloody infirmities of the time, these men plowed another field and sowed another seed and gathered an immortal larvest. They fought not for golden fees, or civic crowns, or offices, or trusts, or the chance alms of a Government whose very life was in their hands. They fought for a country, for a cause, for siberty-the god of our idol dry -and now that it is done, let no man, forgetful of their fanc, which thunders on forever, seek to quiet their great score, with "Friend, you are troublesome." Let no whiflet, running at the beek of power and sampping doglike at the heels of a hero, while he licks the hand of a master, hope by his denuacutions to divert us

of these men upon the already overburdened mu-Mr. Speaker, permit me one parting shot at these called these men cowards, sneaks, deadbests and

I HONOR YOU FOR IT, and so do they. Is it not to be presumed, in the ab-

sof the men You speak from the standpoint of a general offi- disabled, deserving and dependent soldiers. cer. Let me answer you from the standpoint of a but? Some of flasse men you assail as cowards were no doubt in the charge on Jackson's Corps, stationed in the sunken road on the 30th of August, 1951 at the Second Pull Run, where over bull of the regiment in which I served fell know what the others can say, but for my own part I was not crowded out of my place in that origina loope by any Brigadier-General, nor do I believe my of these cowards you speak of were so crowded. The stars that day were in celipse until a certain hour, and then they led the foriorn hopeto the rear. Some of these men were at Anticiam. no doubt, and can verify my statement, that when we came to cross that bridge through sheets of lead and boits of iron, the head of the assaulting colnum was not composed of Brigadiers or Major-Communication,

To my personal knowldge a number of the men ald be benefited by this bill, if passed, were at Gettyslang, and received the desperate charge of Pielecti. They will verify this fact, that the front of that magnificent onset was not ob-

CLOUDS OF YANKEE GENERALS who malely persisted in throwing themselves, like Arould Warkelreid, upon the hostile spears. Mark you, I am not impenching the courage of the officers as a class; I am only applying the gentleman's own argument, and demonstrating that the general sofficers commonly understood their right of distance to the rear, and were, as a class, sometimes afflicted with the valorous piles and the heroic camp diarrhea, as well as the private soldiers. I will say, however, in dismissing this branch of the subject, that it is my deliberate judgment that had the private soldier been more often inspired by the ex-

been vastly to the advantage of the National cause | any King, crowned or uncrowned. and the Northern hotor. Mr. Speaker, since the gentlemen from Wisconsin

know that they will lack the nerve, the courage

TO STAND BY THEIR FORMER VOTE on this measure, and maintain themselves against this modern dictator, who, having fled from his country's service in time of war, now in time of peace condemns those who fought in his stead in that war. What will you on that side do, I ask again; and answer, you will lay down under the ash of the veto, and you will do it because the hand that holds the whip also holds the pottage. Mr. Speaker, the same tone and quality of censorship which I have taken occasion to frankly sondemn in the defenders of the veto policy of the President of the United States, colors and disolors the utterances of the Executive. Gentlemen, when we come to have a censor, not only of the living, but of the dead, let it be same other han a man who, in the great days of sacrifice, when patriots trembled and traitors in this very

WHITTED THE DAGGERS of civil war, and over broken oaths and traditions

forgot sought the majestic heart of the Republic was deaf to the appeal of the imperiled Nation, and saw in the demands of patriotism, which he now so retentiously invokes against the defenders of the Reputitic, nothing which then forbade him from hiding his healthy bulk behind the marketable and cowardly convenience of a substitute.

the Chief Magistrate of this Nation by comparisons; but let those who sharpen their knives gainst these men, thinking them helpless, beware how they challenge comparisons. Let the flunkies who fawn at the feet of power and call this veto evidence of courage, remember that this Nation has not in a quarter of a century entirely forgotten that there was a day when conrage could have served this country better than as now in proscribng men, some of whom I personally know to have been good soldiers, who never turned their backs upon a friend nor upon an enemy.

Mr. Speaker, the President, in defense of the veto, elers to the Revolution. What was the Revolution? A war between a handful of patriots, poor as Lazaros, proud as Lucifer, but who were in conspiracy with Providence on the one hand, and certhe other. The only greatness which that con- as they totter down the hopeless slope of life toward flict had was found in its principles and the then unforeseen results. As a war it bears

NO PERCEPTIBLE RESEMBLANCE to the conflict between the States, when more

men were killed and wounded in a single battle than would outnumber the conjoined armies of Continentals and British in the Revolution. Take the condition of the country then and now, and the pensions of the Revolution were as precious as heart's blood compared to those of to-day. In referring to the Revolution the President cites a evilization which permitted Holy England to hire lessions to cut the throats of the patriots whom she had spurned from the foot of her throne. Me refers to a time when the civilization of the world permitted Great Britain to arm the blood-thirsty savages and turn them loose, maddened with iquor, to do nameless murder upon the unpro-

tected frontiers of the Colonies.
It was a century which had not forgotten the ortures of the inquisition of Torquemada; the lood stains of the massacre of St. Bartholomew; the burning of John Hess; the persecution of witches; a century which produced the guillotine and the appalling moustrosities of the Revolution in France-the century of Murat and Robespierre. He refers to a day so near the dark ages that mercy That century can fernish this no lessons in Gov-

ernment, except those that speak from its crimes and shames. And the Chief Executive of THE POREMOST CHRISTIAN NATION ought not to forget that this century, in which not

only this Nation has been united as never before, but all the Nations-that this century has seen more Mr. Speaker, the veto message of the President his action; it is an appology for it, in which he begs

the veto, because 1st. The number of pensioners now on the rolls is 2d. To add the dependent soldiers to the present list would lead to extravagant (national) taxation. The present pension roll for all persons and purposes is under 500,000. At first giance that number might appear to be extraordinary-that is, to a

mity of the pension roll is incident to THE ENORMITY OF THE STRUGGLE

that gave rise to it, and to the numbers killed, wounded and disabled in that struggle. There were 2,230,000 three-years men enrolled during the war, and enough others enrolled for different periods of enlistment to make an aggregate of 3,000,000 men in the service. Of these 585,000 were known to have been killed in action, and are now buried in the National cemeteries. It is estimated that at least 115,000 others were killed in action and not found, or died in hospital or at their homes, making a glastly total of 500,000 on the loyal death-The wounded and disabled reported of record during the war is put at 625,000; but as the number of wounded and disabled is never less than double the number of killed, there must have been not less than a million of men wounded or disbaled through disease during the war, making a terrible aggregate of 1,300,000 men killed, wounded and disabled during a struggle of over four years. As against these enormous totals, it is arged that ess than 500,000 pensioners from all causes is more than the country can stand, or at least that that number marks the extreme limit of public cudurance. How is the present pension roll made up? It carries all those of the million and more surviv

DISABLED THROUGH WOUNDS OR DISEASE, all the widows and children of the half million which I served took a place upon that field which | dead, and all the dependent parents of those who left no wife or child; and yet the present pension roll is less than the number killed in war, less than one-half the number wounded and disabled, and less back, expluring Jones and nearly his whole bri- than that one-third of the total number killed and wounded in the war.

The enormity of the pension roll, present or prospective, is not owing to the greed of the soldiers or their dependent survivors, but to the enormity of a conflict of which these soldiers, at least, are guilt-

Does the President of the United States complain of the effects of a great war? We invite him to look to the cause. The treasonable skeleton in the closets of the party that chose him their first Executive peace offering to the country which they Does the Executive plead the drain on the financial resources of the country in defense of this veto? We answer, this is no defense. There is no way to

which this people at this day can escape the responsibility of earing for these dependents, which follow as one of the logical coasequences of the

TERRIBLE ARGUMENT OF BATTLE, except by a repudiation of all the pledges, express and implied, of the war, expressed in the procla-mations of the President, laws of Congress, the platform utterances of all the parties made at a time when the Nation was beset by enemies, implied by the contract which sprang from the terrible ordeal of a strife in which a million and a half of men were maimed and slaughtered, and by all of which this Nation was solemnly bound both by the utterances of its individual components and as an organic whole, to make good all loss which its saviors should sustain by death, wound or disease, It bound itself literally to become a father to the fatherless and the widow's friend. The measure of performance was not to be technical, but generalnot stinted, but liberal; it, and its people, if it were preserved a Nation, would give of its and their substance as generously as these men gave a half a from the true issue, which is, whether this Nation | million of their number to death and a million

will make those a National care who saved it, or more to the merciless shot and the lingering dis-And now, Mr. Speaker, until these pledges are edeemed down to the last man, these contracts met to the last dollar, and met in the same splen-Generals who had so infortunite an opinion of these soldiers who are to be the beneficiaries under this bill. The gentleman from Wisconsin has to override the will of the Legislative branch of other unasserted names. He made no exceptions. He was a present officer who served through the quarter of a century, to do justice to these descrying war and made a good record. Herein you did but dependent survivors of the war. in this connection I wish to refute an assertion

made by the Executive, that this is regarded and favored as A SERVICE PENSION

And if they did not, is it not as much the | by ex-soldiers. It is favored by ex-soldiers, but fault of the officers, who should have led them, as not as, or on the theory of, a service pension, but expressly on the ground that it is for the relic, of At the National Encampment of the Grand Army common soldier who served with his regiment in | of the Republic at San Francisco for 1886, that body every action, when not wounded. Did you ever by a unanimous vote approved of this bill. But envy a private soldier his place at the cannon's | the same body at the same time, by a vote of 86 for mouth; at the breach; in the hand to-hand con- to 227 against, defeated a resolution recommending the passage by Congress of a service pension bill of Se a month to the survivors of the war. This fixes the sititude of the Grand Army authoritatively. They are in favor of this bill. They are opposed to patriotic discrimination between the measures presented for their indersement. They demanded justice for their descrying and disabled comrades with a unnnimous voice, but with an almost equally unanimous voice they refused to use their vast nower to extort from Congress an undue recogniion, a personal advantage.

The President of the United States, and his denders, refer to foreign armies, and invite comparisons between their pay and pension and that of our own! Why stop there with the comparison? The European army is an institution of the Crown, composed of men impressed into its service, to

DEDICATED FROM BIRTH. It is a part of their despleable destiny as whips and chains are a part of the life of a slave. If we had been in favor of Kingeraft and the kindred curses which it entails, why have separated from the

Crown originally?
The question implied in the illustration of His Excellency was answered by the Revolution, and Mr. Cleveland, when he wrote that sentence, sat in the shadow of a monument which answers his futerrogatory. Why are not free men satisfied with the treatment of slaves? Why are American wars for a cause and a principle? Why are those of Europe for the aggrandizement or ambition of a Monarch? Let the gentleman read the history of his country; he may there discover the standard of American manhood without calling a Hessian into the comparison. This is a Nation of free States and simple of the actual justead of the theoretical lend- | free citizens; of equal and independent sovereigns, ership of his General—that is, had there igen more | each an incarnation of his country. We are not General officers killed at the frog, it would have the dependency of any Crown; not the vassals of

Mr. Speaker, what is the position of the Presi dent of the United States on this question? His themselves on the vote on this bill. That they will ings of words the coin of cant and hypocrisy, proud.

BUT REFUSES TO DO IT;

which signs petitions asserting that all the great equities demand that the Nation shall care for its patriotic poor, and then, as an officer, refuses to sign the law which does the very thing which that officer, as an individual, petitioned for.
The President says, in effect, so long as the Treasury be full, what matter if these remnants of the war be empty. His appeal lies to the tax payers as against patriols, and he pretends to be deluded with the idea that by defeating this bill and preventing the expenditure of any money from the National Preasury he has protected the taxpayers of this ountry from an indefensible exaction and touched the pocket nerve of the people with joy. How so? If these men, as is claimed, are poverty-stricken, then they must be cared for by man until they are cared for by death. How shall that be done? sioning those that are disabled and dependent, You answer that to do this involves a levy on the

The fact is that the only way that the pocket of the general taxpayer can be protected from the charge of the maintenance of these men, if the position of the apologists of the President is cor-

PASSAGE OF THIS VERY BILL. Those who vote not to tax the National Treasury with their care, vote to tax themselves with it. I have no desire to cheapen the great office of And they do so in the face of the fact that these men got their disability, in 99 cases out of 100, in the service of the Nation, and are to day only debarred from receiving a pension therefor by a technical failure of the proof in support of their claims. Both justice to the soldier and the taxpayer demand that the Nation should charge itself with the protection of these men in their need, who in its need protected it. Nor will this obligation of honor ever be lessened in the estimation of high-minded persons by the fact that the beneficiaries of this bill while defending their country were often overtaken by disaster in their business, which now, through years of varying struggle and lapsing powers of mind and body, has at last ripened into utter and hopeless ruin, leaving them stricken with age and the infirmities begotten of exposure and service, stranded and desolate, with no hand, tain fractions of the armed power of the Crown on | save that of chance or public charity, to stay them

> the grave From this condition on their part I turn to that condition of things on the part of this Nation when, moneyless, friendless and beset, it appealed to the patriotism of its citizens, threw itself upon the

manhood was WORTH MORE THAN GOLD, and patriotism more than the Government had to offer. And now, when the positions are changed and the Nation is prosperous beyond comprehension and they are poor, and poor because of disabilities contracted in its service, if this Government, whose Treasury groans with millions sequestered from the circulation, not by the Democratic party, but by a so-called Democratic President, refuses to answer from the dead millions of its surplus the demands of justice wrung from the agonies of these soldiers, then indeed is patriotism dead and manhood "fled to brutish beasts,"

In support, Mr. Speaker, of my statement that Government, or by the States and municipalities where they now live, I wish to call the attention of the House to the fact that the States of Michigan, erans found within their limits, and to that end have appropriated large sums of money and entered upon the policy of protecting these men from the disgrace of life and death

IN A PUBLIC ALMSHOUSE. Thus are the States, as a matter of proper and patriotic pride, called upon to perform a duty which ought to be sacred to the General Government, of progress than has been witnessed by any other known to all time, and that this measure which holds an hundred idle millions in the Treasury to write to the Commissioner of Pensions and ascer. commits this people to the policy of succoving its the benefit of no honest business interest and to the that Jacob was 130 years old when he went write to the Commissioner of Pensions and ascercommits this people to the policy of succoring its patriotic poor is but a proof that the teachings of sole advantage of the money power of New York, down into Egypt. Joseph was 30 years old soldier was not entitled to bounty, for the reason ism displayed by them in surmounting obof the United States is not an argument in favor of his action; it is an appology for it, in which he begs of the executive head of the Nation.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Bragg] unthe questions at issue and asks to be excused for

San Francisco at the National Encampment, when the Representatives of the Grand Army unantmously indersed this bill. He knows furthermore that every Northern Member of this body, including himself, has received scores and hundreds of letters, telegrams and public resolutions from soldiers and soldier organizations throughout every Northern and most of the Southern States, denounce ing the veto of this bill by the President of the United States and demanding that their Represent-

PASS IT OVER HIS HEAD. In this connection I desire to read a resolution, which I ask leave to print, passed by the Grand Army Post of the gentleman's own home, Fond du Lac, Wis. It is as follows:

VOICE OF THE GRAND ARMY. To the Honorable United States Senators and Mem-

State of Wisconsin: In view of and in accordance with the suggestion made in the circular from Gen. Lucius Fairchild, ublic, that each Post express direct to the Mempers of Congress the sentiments of their respective scality as to the veto of the so-called Dependent Pension Bill by the President, Edwin A. Brown Post, No. 130, Grand Army of the Republic, located as follows:

"While we do not impugn the loyalty or good faith of His Excellency, the President of the United States, by reason of his action, we believe he has greatly erred in judgment, and by his veto rendered signal injustice to many disabled men, who, in the days of their strength, by a devotion to the cause of National unity and liberty, and at the peril of their property, health and life itself, made possible for President Cleveland to occupy the osition he does, "In other words, we believe it to be the duty of

the Government, as the simplest net of justice, to take care of those now in distress who took care of and saved the Government when it was in distress, and its life imperiled, "We believe the reasons assigned for the votethat, if the bill became a law, some who are not entitled to a pension might obtain one-besides being a reflection upon the ability or integrity of the

Pension Department, is no reason whatever for rufusing assistance to one who, the President himself admits, is entitled to a pension, and suffering in the poorhouse, perhaps, for want of it. We believe the other reason, that because when, after the Revolutionary War, and the Government was burdened with an enormous debt which it could not pay, no service pensions were granted until the country had recovered from its financial embarrassments, is not a good reason at this time, when the annual revenues are far in excess of the disbursements, and when every dollar paid for penions goes directly to and among the people, whose

intelligence, loyalty and ability renders it unnecessary to support a large and expensive standing army for the proper protection of its citizens and "We believe that ours is a Government of the people, for the people, by the people,' and when that people, through their constitutionally-elected Representatives in Congress assembled, by majorities sufficiently expressive of the mind of that people to convince the most skeptical that they desire to take disabled soldiers out of the poorhouses, it | coat, as the symbol of their father's partiality,

veto power to defeat this grateful wish of the We think the vetoed bill should become a law, notwithstanding the reasons urged and the action of the President; and that, if a fair test of its provisions demonstrates that amendments or alterations are necessary, we can rely on Congress to

Dated Feb. 18, 1887. C. K. PIEE, Commander. GEORGE D. STANTON, Adjutant.

This is sound doctrine, and ought to command not only the respect but the obedience of the gentleman from Wisconsin, and no doubt would had not his conscience been already quieted by the promise of a life appointment

AT THE HANDS OF HIS MASTER. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Bragg] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Warner] are both pleased, in the course of their attempted defense of tels. The thought occurred to the brothers from date of settlement. this veto, to attack the claim agents and lay the that they might sell Joseph to these traders. files application on account of son killed in service, responsibility of the passage of this act to them.

The utter untruth of this assertion will be apparent. Covetousness asserted itself. Judah thought and dies before said pension is granted. Can the The fees of the claim agents under existing law are contingent on success in the prosecution of the pending claim. Let this bill become a law, and probably 50 per cent, of the men having claims now pending in the Pension Bureau would abandon them and proceed under this law, thus voiding all existing contracts and involving a loss of many thousands of dollars in prospective fees to the claim agents that these gentlemen charge are now trying to rob themselves of by the passage of this act. These gentlemen are particularly bitter in their denunciations of Capt. Lemon and THE NATIONAL ers! Shameless sinners! TRIBUNE, and charge him with desiring to pass this service pensions. They made an intelligent and | bill to the end that he may levy blood money on these soldiers. So far is this from being true that, in my judgment, the passage of this act over the veto of the President would involve a direct loss of at least several thousand dollars to the gentleman

named. Thus, Mr. Speaker, is exposed a piece of demogogery that would do discredit to a third rate pettifogger in a police court. I am not here as the champion of Mr. Lemon or of The NATIONAL TRIBLE but know the one and I have read the other, and I can conscientiously

and stained their brother's beautiful coat in the blood, and then took it to their father commendation of the blood, and then took it to their father took it to

I do so cheerfully, as the causeless attack on both

exhibits how low the sands of opposition to this bill have run. I believe Capt, Lemon to have been a brave soldier during the war, as I know him to have been an honorable man since, and while he seeks an honest living by means of his profession, I am satisfied that he is above sacrificing the great interests of his clients to his personal advantage, as he has in this very case abundantly demonstrated in making his great paper the clampion of this act, which, if it becomes a law, would immensely curtail the profits of his pension business. The difference between the man assailed in this instance and those him in return for a personal advantage, that is,

in my deliberate judgment, exactly what his assail-

ants upon this floor have done.

various Commissaries, which we believe now grief is very demonstrative. exceed those of all other brands, is a practical indorsement of its merits by the U. S. army,

SUNDAY MEDITATION.

Practical Butles Taught by a Study of the International Sunday-school Lesson Appointed for April 3. Gen., 37:22-36.

[One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as | other.

SUBJECT: JOSEPH SOLD INTO EGYPT. We now pass from Peniel to Dothan. We left Jacob a prince in prayer, and about ready to meet his brother Esau. His name became Israel. (32:28; 35:10.) From Peniel he went to Succoth. (32:17.) Then he went say, protect them from becoming a public charge by | to Shalem. (18.) Next he went to Bethel. (35:6.) Now, we read of him at Bethlehem. Benjamin was born there, and there his mother, Rachel, died. At length he reached Hebron, (27,) finding his father still alive. He had been absent probably as many as 40 years. Meanwhile he had married four wives, had 12 sons and two daughters, and had become wealthy. He found his wives in Padan-aram, and there all his children except Benjamin Hebron. _(35:27.)

Joseph, the next to the youngest son of Jacob. His mother was Rachel, and his own brother was Benjamin. The mother was dead. It seems Jacob was very partial toward Joseph, and this fact occasioned much domestic friction. A grand destiny was before Joseph, of | to the Secretary of the Interior; but in our opinion which he had dreams. These dreams were it would avail nothing, for the reason that colitis is pretation magnified Joseph's position and importance above those of his brothers, and indeed above those of even his father. Jacob's greater regard for Joseph manifested itself in paternal favoritism. Excess of love for this son was shown, e. g., in providing him more expensive apparel than for the other children. (37:2, 3.) The consequence was jealousy. The brothers hated Joseph. They even becountry, and was saved. That was a time when | came murderous, and only awaited a convenient opportunity to waylay him. Jacob was a grazier and herdman. He had

The prominent figure now before us is

Shechem, (33: 18, 19,) and, though he resided at Hebron, he utilized his northern ranches for his flocks, sending some of his sons thither to his sons and flocks so far off, he sent Joseph up abled or dependent upon others for support. to find out and report the state of things at Shechem. By the time Joseph reached Shechem his brothers had moved up farther north, to the vicinity of Dothan, and so he set out to join them. At first sight of him, the these men have got to be supported by the General | brothers thought their opportunity had come | to put him out of the way. His father had given him a rare coat. (37:3.) That garment they snatched off from him. (37:23.) Reu-Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and California have found they snatched off from him. (37:23.) Reu-R necessary to provide Homes for the disabled vet-ben and Judah took his part. Rather than take his blood it was suggested by Reuben they cast him into a pit to starve. Reuben intended to rescue him. Judah hinted it would be better to sell him to some merchants as a since discharge, we are unable to reply to your slave, and let him be taken down to Egypt.

This proposition prevailed. We learn that at the time of his visit to Dowhile Mr. Cleveland, disobeying the commands of than he was 17 years old. (37:2.) The date the Pension Office, it can be revived at any time by whose vast "cornering" schemes are thereby ad- when he became Governor of Egypt. (41:46.) that he was discharged for disease prior to a two vanced either through the ignorance or intention | Just after, followed seven years of plenty, | years' service. (41:47.) Then succeeded two years of want. dertakes to claim that the Grand Army of the Re- (45:11.) Hence, Joseph was 39 years of age public are opposed to this bill. The gentleman knows better. He knows of the action taken at was born when his father was 130. Therefore Joseph during service (which is not probable) it would was born 2168 A. M. It follows Joseph was bave been paid when your claim for additional born in the year 2259 A. M. Add 17, (37:2,) and we have 2276 A. M., the date of Joseph's sale. Abraham had been dead 76 years when the Treasury, and he will inform you when the Joseph was born. Isaac was 168 years old at | original bounty was paid. The exceptions made the birth of Joseph, and lived 12 years after his in act of April 22, 1872, were designed to cover enbirth. At the time of our lesson, Isaac had been dead five years.

Shechem was in the valley between Mounts stopping place in Canaan. (12:6.) It was seven miles southeast of Samaria, 34 north of Jerusalem, 54 from Hebron, 15 south of Dothan. From Hebron to Dothan is therefore 69 miles, for herma, you can obtain a truss by writing to the and this, hence, is the distance gone by Joseph bers of the House of Representatives from the to overtake his brothers. Having gone 54 miles from home, (Hebron to Shechem,) it must have seemed discouraging to be necessitated to Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Re- go 15 miles farther. Dothan was 12 miles north and recommended by his regimental commander of Samaria. Elisha lived at Dothan for a time. (2 Ki., 6:13.) The first mention of the locality in the Bible is in our lesson. The place is still pointed out to the traveler. It bears its old at Fond du Lac, Wis, has by vote at regular meet- name, Dothan. The region all south of it is write. ing directed me to respond in behalf of this Post | very rich in pasturage. We remember how distressed the servant of Elisha was when surrounded by foes at this same Dothan. We recall the forces which came to the assistance of the as those who enlisted in June or July, 1861, and prophet. Elisha prayed that the young man's | were discharged under the same circumstances? eyes might be opened so he could see there | 2. B. was drafted in October, 1864, and was dischargwere more for his master (Elisha) and for himself than for their enemies, (2 Ki., 6: 16, 17.) Could the eyes of Joseph have been so opened that he could have seen beforehand his grand | two years as an enlisted man, in order to entitle future in Egypt growing out from the abuse he received at Dothan-his sale, his slavery, his Governorship, etc.-he could well have welcomed all his trials. Two very interesting events associate themselves in the mind of the Bible reader when he thinks of Dothan. At the mention of the word two representative

characters tower up-Joseph and Elisha. The hard feelings of Joseph's brothers toward him originated from two causes: first, the fact | bounty, and afterward promoted to Lieutenant, the father showed great and offensive partiality for him, and, secondly, the fact Joseph had a habit of dreaming he was to be superior to all his brothers and even to tower over his that the Paymaster took \$60 from your pay; he father, and, worse yet, a practice of interpret- probably deducted \$55 from the bounty which you ing his dreams in the hearing of the brothers. We do not read that Joseph was intentionally overbearing in his narrations, but the very fact the dreams were unfavorable to the brothers maddened them. The fault, if any, was due to Providence, but Joseph was obliged to suffer as

being the agent of information of God's will. The very sight of Joseph enraged the brothers. They looked on him also as a sort of spy, who on returning to their father would tell some things perhaps not to their credit. The is not the proper act of the President to use his | specially offended them. They seized on it and pulled it from his shoulders, transferring to and was the daughter entitled until 16 years of age? the garment their dislike of their father's Answer. The widow would have been entitled to preference of Joseph and their own hatred of pension up to the time she remarried had she filed the wearer. They east their brother into a pit, not to drown, but to starve. Thus they were spared butchering him or witnessing his death, otherwise she cannot. We see their bardness of heart in that, without remorse, they could sit down unconcernedly and eat while their brother agonized in the pit, alarmed as to his fate and pained at the un-

brotherly treatment. While lunching they chanced to see in the distance an approaching caravan on way from W. E., Rondell, Dak, -"A" says a man can hold a Damascus to Egypt. Those were days when pre-emption without proving up 32 months; "B" slavery was common, and those were places says he cannot. Who is right? Answer. "A" is where persons were bought and sold as chato every thinking man on a moment's reflection. it would be less criminal to dispose of Joseph father draw it if granted, or must be make new thus, than to be the direct cause of his death. application? Answer. The father has no title to What cared they for the feelings of their ven- entitled to any bounty? Answer, No. erable father! Heartless children! Cruel broth-

> It seems Reuben was not a party to the sale. distressed to find Joseph not in it. Sin leads to sin. Effort and ingenuity are demanded to cover up evil doing. Some expla- dollars for total deafness of both ears for an enlister nation must be made to their father. They man. For commissioned officers it would be total pretended Joseph had been killed. To make | according to rank. (See our table of pension rates.) the matter unquestionable, they slew a kid 2. One fourth of total, according to rank. For an

had been attacked by a wild beast and de-

voured. Jacob easily believed the report. On reaching Egypt they sold him. The buyer | pay? Answer. The law provides full pay. raoh was a general name for every Egyptian tive of the United States. The events of the | a Lieutenant-Colonel from the first date mention esson are supposed to have taken place in the and to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for the who assail him is entirely to his credit; for while | Fifteenth Dynasty of the Egyptian Govern- | pay Involved. Lemon has refused to betray the trust reposed in | ment-viz, the Dynasty of the Shepherd Kings. When Jacob fully realized (as he believed) that Joseph was dead, he gave himself up to

sympathy, Judah's tender suggestion, Jacob's | dollar. By druggists.

tears and the efforts of the family to comfort the bereaved father. The two great lessons to be enforced are the following: 1. Parents must avoid showing any

Brothers must cultivate tenderness toward each | to a OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting Subjects. [To Correspondents.-Write questions on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address, and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No attention will be paid to communications that are not accompanied with full name and address of writer. Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for reply to their inquiries. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Replies by mail will ordinarily be made within a week, and if in this column within three weeks. I

J. B., Laddonia, Mo.-1. If a single man takes a
homestead, does he have to go on it and improve 1? 2. My father was in the army three years. Can I

take up his land and have the time he served deducted; if so, will I have to take the claim in his name? 3, Where is the best place to homestead? were born. At Bethlehem his most loved wife | Auster, 1. Yes, 2. If you are a minor child of the died. At the age of 98 he settled down in soldier, and your mother is dead, you can take up a claim in your own right and name, as minor of the soldier, through a guardian. 3. We have no means of knowing. R. P., Fort Scott, Kan,-Rate for loss of one eye is \$8 per month for an enlisted man, but where there report of the Examining Surgeon.

L. D. H., Nashville, Tenn.—The widow can appeal

doubtless of supernatural origin. Their inter- | not, in our opinion, a result of, or in any way incident to, inflammatory rheumatism, and if the Pen-Department of the Interior will not. G. W. G., Medicine, Neb .- I enlisted May 21, 1860, for five years, and was discharged March 12, 1865. How much bounty am I entitled to; and am I entitled unty nor land warrant. H. O. C., Eastport, Me.-1. Is a mother entitled to

over 21 years of age, and wife remarried? 2. Does said pension go to his mother if she can prove dependence upon said son? Answer, I. No; the law allows pension to dependent parents only where some pasture lands in the neighborhood of the son left no widow or minor child. 2. Not if he left a widow or child. F. H. W. Milesburg, Pa.-Is the widow of a Mexican war soldier entitled to a pension, her husband being killed by an accident not incidental to his care for the sheep. Becoming auxious as to service? Answer. Yes, if 62 years of age, or is dis-

J. C., Wilmington, Del.-What is the rate of pension for the loss of an eye and the sight of the other for any additional disability an increase above that rate would depend upon the report of the Examining Surgeon. G. S., East Toledo, O.-Did Congress appropriate money to pay claims approved under act of June 3, 1831? Answer. No; Congress failed to make the

appropriation, consequently no payment can be made until after the adjournment of the next Congress-say in the Summer of 1888. J. H. F., West Lebanon, Pa .- As you fail to state dence has been furnished showing your condition question definitely. You should write to the Commissioner of Pensions and ask him what is necessary to complete the claim.

A. B. W., Gardner, Mass .- If a claim is filed in

M. M., Bergen Point, N. J.-We do not think it possible that you would have received additional bounty without also having received the original bounty was paid. We do not think you have any claim for bounty. However, if you desire to satisfy yourself you can write to the Second Auditor of granted by said act of April 22, 1872, only applies to enlistments made prior to July 22, 1861. For enlistments made after that date provision was made Ebal and Gerizim. It was Abram's first known | by the act of said date which required service of two years to entitle to bounty, unless discharged prior to that time on account of wounds received in line of duty, J. S., Benver Mondow, N. Y .- If you are pensioned

Surgeon-General, U. S. A.
A. G. J., Gereland, O.-1. How can I obtain a copy of the Rebellion Records as far as published? In making out a report of a battle for the brigade commander, an officer was honorably mentioned as worthy of higher rank. Are those reports on file anywhere, and could a copy be obtained? Ansucr. 1. Write to the Chief Clerk of the War Deparment, this city. 2. Probably in the office of the Adjutant-General, U. S. A., to whom you should

J. R., National Home, Wis.-1. A. enlisted in November, 1861, for three years; was discharged in April, 1863, to receive promotion, and received no bounty. Why is he not as much entitled to bounty ed in July, 1865. Is there any bounty due him? Answer, 1, Because all enlistments after July 22, 1861, were made under the act of that date, which rendered it necessary that the soldier should serve him to bounty. A soldier who enlisted prior to July 22, 1861, for three years, and was hon discharged, no matter how long he served, was en-titled to \$100 bounty. 2. Drafted men enrolled after March 3, 1863, for three years, were entitled by act of that date to \$100 bounty for a service of two years or more, or if discharged by reason of wounds received in line of duty before two years. B. not having served two years, is not entitled to bounty. W. A. P., Grand Junction, Colo. - Re-enlisted in 1864 as private. Was paid the first installment of and the first day after promotion the Paymaster deducted \$60 from my pay, claiming that I had drawn more than the pro rata of bounty. Was this action correct? Answer. It is not at all probable had received, which was proper and legal under the law, because it was advance bounty paid you, and to entitle you to retain said bounty, you would have had to serve two years as an enlisted man. When you accepted a commission and were mustered in as an officer, your veteran bounty ceased. There never has been a law which allowed officers J. M. McK., Woodston, Kan. - A woman lost hus

who were promoted from enlisted men to receive the veteran bounty to which they would have been entitled had they remained enlisted men, band and son in service, and afterward remarried and was again left a widow. She had a daughter 10 years of age at the time of her first husband's death. Was the widow entitled to pension from date of first husband's death until she remarried apply. If the daughter was under 16 years of age en her mother remarried, she can yet apply: R. J. S., Corydon, Ind .- A dependent mother makes application for pension, which is allowed she dying before the receipt of the voucher and

leaving no minor heirs. Can the administrator sign said voucher, or does the money revert to the Government? Answer. The money goes back to the Government unless there is a claim for reimbursement under Section 4713, Revised Statutes. correct. A pre-emption claim can be held 33 months E. C. N., Marysville, Pa.-A dependent mother

pension prior to the mother's death, and he will The bargain was struck, the money received, have to make new application, which will date the brother handed over to the merchants, and | only from date of filing same. The pension which the caravan passed on toward Egypt. Try to would have been allowed to the mother reverts to imagine the feelings of Joseph! Think of the | the Government, except as a claim for reimburseheartlessness of the brothers! Vain men, to ment under section 4718, Revised Statutes.

J. M., Tilden, Ill.—Is a drafted man who was imagine thus to frustrate God's purposes! mustered Oct. 19, 1864, and discharged Oct. 19, 1865, S. E. J., Albany, N. Y .- 1. What is the rating for total deafness? 2. For total in one car and the other not affected? 3. Is pension for deafness the same for an enlisted man as for a commissioned offi It was his plan to give escape to Joseph. Go- cse? 4. Is not the rating generally considered ing to the pit for that purpose, he was greatly | too low, and did not the Commissioner of Pensions recommend it to be raised? 5. A Captain is receiving \$5 per month for total denfness of one car. Is that the correct rating? Answer, 1. Thirteen

in an attempt to convince him his son Joseph | his rank, which is \$5 per month. An enlisted man was dead. They suggested that probably he | would get but \$2 for the same disability. T. R., New York City .- Am I entitled to the difference of pay between Major and Lieutenant-Colonei of infantry from May I, 1863, to Feb. 10, 1864; The traders bought Joseph merely as dealers. and does it mean full pay and allowances, or simply was "Potiphar, an officer of Pharaoh's, and difference between the pay of a Major and Lieu-Captain of the Guard." (V. 36; 39:1.) Pha- tenant-Colonel was \$19 per month, and that is the amount you will be entitled to receive, providing you can establish your claim. Apply to the Adju King, as President is a title for every Execu- tant General for amendment of record to show you

> "Sweet Maud Muller." Whittier's beautiful ballad contains a touch-

most intense grief. The account stated in ing allusion to the many cares and sorrows The stendy increase in the requisitions for verse 35 is tender, beautiful. Every word is a which wear upon the "heart and brain" of a the army for "Tansill's Punch" cigar by the tear; every peneruation a groan. Oriental wife and mother. Thousands of weary, suffering women have found Dr. Pierce's "Favorite The lesson develops many sins-murder, prac- | Prescription " a marvellous recuperator of wasttically, in the form of fratricide; hartlessness, ed strength, and of sovereign efficacy in all [Mr. Blagg) and from Ohio [Mr. Warner] are position is reducible to this; it is an appeal to sellike and to motive for our vote against fishness as against a sentiment which thrills every paid a cigar manufacturer by any body of men want of love of brothers, for a brother, lack of their sex, by reason of which the vitality is this veto, what motive will they find for the action of the 30 or 40 Democrats who will exactly bave survivor of the war. Not the biesstings upon the most of the war. Not the biesstings of the world, and of which Messrs. It is a survivor of the war. Not the biesstings of the world, and of which Messrs. It is a survivor of the war. Not the biesstings of words, the coin of cant and bypocrisy. These are partially offset by Reuben's lings of words, the coin of cant and bypocrisy.

SAVING THE CAPITAL (Continued from 1st page.)

off the fleet moments of the night, gave way preference of one child over another, 2,

> MOST VOCIFEROUS UPROAR. As soon as they were awake, the pit began to chaff the galleries, and the galleries the pit. The regiment was allowed noise nearly ad libitum. Its riotous tendencies, if they existed, escaped by the safety-valve of the larnyx. They joked, they sang, they mounted the Speaker's desk and made speeches-always to the point, for if any but a wit ventured to give tongue, he was coughed down without ceremony; and yet, with all its jollity, the regiment preserved very tolerable decorum.

The 8th Mass. on its arrival was quartered in the central portion of the Capitol. Soon after their arrival there a stack of muskets fell down and one of them was discharged, the ball passing through the right foot of Fourth Lieut. Moses S. Herrick, of is additional disability the rate depends upon the Beverly. He was removed to the old Senate chamber, then recently occupied by the from the decision of the Commissioner of Pensions | Supreme Court, which was immediately converted into a hospital. Lient. Herrick's foot was amputated there, and he remained until sion Office will not accept that theory, certainly the | he could be removed, while other beds were occupied by members of the regiment who had broken down under the fatigue of the toland warrant? Answer. You are entitled to neither | march from Annapolis. A Massachusetts Relief Society, which was organized to meet a pension for loss of a son who died in the service, said son being married and his youngest son being supplied with such delicacies and conveniences as were not furnished by the army. This was the first hospital and the FIRST SOLDIERS' RELIEF CORPS.

The Colonel of the 8th Mass, having applied to the President for a fatigue suit, the company uniforms having been damaged and defaced, received a note from the Executive Mansion granting the request, and in total for the rank held by the officer or soldier, and conclusion the President said: "Allow me to express to you, and through you to the officers and men under your command, my sincere thanks for the zeal, energy and gallantry, and especially for the great efficiency in opening the communication between the North and this city, displayed by you and the nature of the disability, or whether any evi- them." Later in the Summer, when Congress met, the House of Representatives unanimously passed the following resolution: "That the thanks of this House are hereby presented to the 8th Mass. for their President, and for the energy and patriotstacles on sea and land which traitors had interposed to impede their progress to the defense of the National Capital." [To be continued.]

July, 1881, wrote Thos. P. Gloster, Holyoke, Mass., "In three days cared an abcess on my arm with St. Jacobs Oil." October 29, 1886, he says: "Was entirely cured of the terrible suf-

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- Mrs. Collier, of Oakland, Cal., has brought suit for divorce against her husband because he fre-

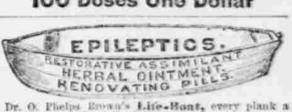
nently went fishing, did not supply her with a sufficient quantity of butier and eggs, and often complained because he had to eat a cold supper after a day of piscatorial sport. - A woman who bought a package at the sale of lead-letter articles at Washington found it contained a pair of trousers. When a woman pants

for bargains, she doesn't want 'em to come in the shape of trousers. A girl working in one of the Biddeford mills is the 32d child of the same father and mother, and 27 of her brothers and sisters still live and write to her every week. She receives more letters than any woman in Biddeford, -Biddeford (Me.) Journal, -A writer in the Chicago Current declares that the mating of human beings is beyond the science of man." Nevertheless, it seems to be within the power of woman, and many of the gentler sex have reduced matchmaking to a practical art.-Lowell HAZER.

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